



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 27, 1909.
LABOR DAY PREPARATIONS NEARLY ENDED.
WEINSTOCK REPORTS ON AUSTRALIA.
I. T. U. CONVENTION NOTES.
ATTACK ON EIGHT-HOUR DAY.
CHARACTERISTICS OF ASIATICS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR UNION
AND CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1909.

No. 28

WEINSTOCK REPORTS ON AUSTRALIA.

"So far as I can judge, the difference in the attitudes of the two countries towards the natives of the Philippines has been that the thought of the Spaniard was, 'What can the native do for us?' whereas the thought of the American is, 'What can we do for the native?' This epigrammatic comment upon conditions in the Philippine Islands is an excerpt from a personal letter sent by Special Labor Commissioner H. Weinstock of Sacramento to Governor Gillett, in submitting his report upon labor conditions in Victoria, Australia.

Mr. Weinstock has traveled from Australia through China and India to Manila, where he is now investigating the conditions in that island dependency. After further research and investigation, a complete report of the United States colony will be filed.

In commenting upon labor conditions in Victoria, Commissioner Weinstock says: "It is therefore evident that if industrial peace is the test, Victoria has come more nearly discovering the missing link between capital and labor than has any other modern industrial land. Victoria, considering the numbers industrially engaged, has enjoyed the highest degree of industrial peace in the past decade or more, that has been vouchsafed to any other country in any Occidental government."

This conclusion is reached after an exhaustive treatise of conditions in that state, where labor has entered politics, realized remarkable success in its administrative work, stamped out the "sweating system," established a legal minimum wage, and worked industrial wonders through the operations of the Victorian wage boards, which settle and have jurisdiction over all wage matters.

As Victoria was the first state to legislate on labor questions, Commissioner Weinstock has reported fully upon conditions there, which in brief are as follows:

"The conditions under which the Australian wage-earners live are most favorable, enjoying a salubrious climate, without extremes of heat or cold. The death rate is second lowest in the world—next to New Zealand. Living in a great food-producing country, the wage-earners command good and abundant foods at a moderate cost.

"In recent years, through the growth of unionism, the wage-earners have taken an active interest in political affairs of the country, representing one of the two great parties. An effort is being made by free traders and protectionists to oust the labor administration from power, after it has been occupying the administrative saddle for many months, and has surprised its enemies and gratified its friends by the wisdom and conservativeness of its administration. The labor leaders have shown unusual ability and high integrity. When placed in political power they have commanded the respect of all by their honesty, earnestness and fidelity displayed to public trust."

Of the wage boards, which have made such a remarkable record, he says: "Boards for the regulation of wages in trades, are appointed as a matter of course, consisting of from five to ten members, who must be or must have recently been prior to appointment, engaged in the trade concerned. Employers and employees are equally represented. If one-fifth of the employers or employees object to a representative nominated for

(Continued on Page 6.)

Preparations Nearly Completed For Labor Day Celebrations of California Trade Unionists.

The sixth of September will soon be here. On that day San Francisco will witness a splendid parade of trade unionists, walking sixteen abreast, to the inspiring strains of music. All the available bands have been engaged, and the union of musicians has done its best to provide such music, outside the organization, as may be obtainable.

In next week's special edition we expect to print detailed news of the celebration, although the daily papers will cover most of the information during the interim.

The exercises at Shell Mound Park will attract a large crowd. Clarence Darrow, the Chicago attorney, is to be the orator of the day. He has a reputation as a speaker that extends all over the country, and it is believed he will prove worthy of the occasion. Other features of entertainment will be introduced in the pleasure resort over the bay, and trade unionists will find the opportunity suitable for recreation and profit. Take the wife and children to Shell Mound and help swell the attendance and thereby increase the interest.

To revert to the parade. It is expected that from 35,000 to 40,000 men and women will be in line. Fifteen bands and ten drum corps have been engaged, so far. Fifteen unions will appear in uniform. Ten floats, symbolic of an equal number of crafts, will delight the eye. On account of the decision to form a line sixteen wide, there will be a chance to make a more impressive showing of numbers, and, at the same time, prevent any unnecessary delay on the part of unions and relieve onlookers from the strain of a too-long wait on the line of march. The representatives of organized labor will start from Valencia and Market streets, then to Van Ness avenue, along that splendid thoroughfare to Turk street, countermarch to Market, and then down Market to the waterfront, where boats will be in waiting to convey members and friends to Shell Mound.

As on this side of the bay, the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council of Alameda County will parade on the morning of Labor Day and then proceed to Shell Mound Park. In this way the labor movement of the bay cities will be united. Our Oakland friends have made all their arrangements. At the head of the procession, even ahead of the grand marshal and his aides, will march the guard of honor, to be composed of twenty-four stalwart members from various unions. Nine bands and a drum corps will furnish the music.

The route of the procession will be as follows: East on Tenth street to Clay, thence to Eighth, to Washington, to Fourteenth, to Clay, to San Pablo avenue, to Broadway, to Seventh, where there will be a countermarch to Fourteenth, thence to Telegraph avenue, to Nineteenth, to San Pablo avenue, where the procession will be disbanded.

The unions will pass in review of the grand marshal at the flagpole at the gore at Telegraph avenue and Broadway, where also will be stationed the judges who are to pass upon the merits of the floats in line, which are to enter into competition for the several prizes which have been offered.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge No. 25.

Life Insurance for Iron Molders.

To the People. Letter No. 9.

The International Molders' Union has for some time past advocated the establishment of a life-insurance feature in the organization, such as would give its members the lowest rates consistent with safety and business ability. By reason of this agitation, the Toronto convention ordered an investigation on the subject of insurance, and the result was submitted to the Philadelphia convention, recently adjourned.

The delegates to the Philadelphia session decided that a life-insurance feature was both desirable and practical, and concluded that if the required number of members in good standing were willing to enroll themselves, they would be eligible to decide the question. The convention decided to adopt the National Fraternal Congress rates.

"There is but one other element necessary to insure the success of the Molders' Life Insurance Association," says the official circular, "and that is the support of our members."

The laws of Ohio require that, before a charter is granted, at least five hundred members shall have applied for policies of not less than \$1,000 each, all applicants to be subject to medical examination, and that payments aggregating at least \$2,500 shall have been received and credited to the mortuary fund.

At age 21, \$1,000 would cost \$1.08 per month; age 35, \$1.60 per month; age 45, \$2.31 per month; age 55 is the limit at which a member can take insurance, and will cost \$3.85 per month, no cash surrender values, no paid-up insurance values, or extensions of insurance allowed.

In reality this is not a cheap insurance, but I believe the rates are scientific. The expense loading of \$2 allowed is too close to the danger line.

As the molders' insurance society is not a legal reserve organization, it must qualify as an assessment company, and will be required to have a safety clause in every contract of insurance, which means that the rates can be increased whenever occasion requires.

The argument of "new blood" is a common one with assessment and fraternal societies, that somehow a society had the right to count upon a large and increasing new business as an offset to any present deficiency in its funds. The same idea is contained in the old commercial proposition, which so many have tried to realize and failed, that a losing business can be transformed into a paying business if you only do enough of it, forgetting that every additional sale at a loss augments the losses instead of offsets them.

The disasters which have followed reliance upon "new blood" in life insurance are well known to well-informed people. It ought to have been from the beginning perfectly clear that, even though conceivable that the injection of this "new blood" might revive a dying company, it is hardly a fair thing for the "new blood" itself. In other words, to permit a sinking insurance society, like many of them are today, to inveigle others into participating in its fortunes, concealing from them the true state of affairs, is to permit the commission of a crime. And this is especially true in many of the leading fraternal life-insurance socie-

ties today, owing to their inadequate rates. A state that permits this cannot escape moral responsibility for the ruin which attends these new members who have been brought into these organizations after their dangerous condition is known.

Letter No. 10 will discuss legal reserve life insurance as the safest investment.

ANOTHER OPINION OF THE A. L. P. A.

The last issue of the Cleveland "Citizen" expresses its opinion of the American Labor Press Association in emphatic terms:

"The Chicago Federation of Labor has notified the United Trades Council that the Cleveland 'Citizen' is listed as a member of the so-called American Labor Press Association, conducted by one Harter, an advertising and political agent who operates from an office in the windy city. The 'Citizen' is not now and never was connected with Harter's association. The management of this paper received a number of propositions from Harter, but they did not look good, and were unceremoniously turned down. The last offer was in the shape of a liberal inducement to print reading matter boosting Taft for president, which proposition was carefully filed in the waste-basket. Unfortunately a number of labor papers were drawn into the Harter net, and a few weeks ago one of those, printed in Louisville, Ky., was driven out of the Central Labor Union, and Harter was openly charged with having received \$15,000 from the Republican fund for the purpose of corrupting labor publications.

"The specific charge that the Chicago Federation of Labor makes is that Harter solicited President Swift, of the meat combine, for an interview and sought to frighten Swift with the hint that labor troubles were impending, which might be prevented by the application of a proper amount of financial salve.

"It is impossible, of course, to compute the millions of dollars in the aggregate that have been swindled out of employers by adventurers and sharks of every description, from smooth-tongued lawyers to little obscure labor grafters, all of whom pretend that they can prevent organization or possible demands for better conditions on the part of working people, or deliver something or other."

RUSKIN'S VIEWS.

"Neither the roads nor the railroads of any nation should belong to any private persons. All means of public transit should be provided at public expense, by public determination where such means are needed, and the public should be its best shareholder. Neither road, nor railroad, nor canal should ever pay dividends to anybody. They should pay their working expenses, and no more. All dividends are simply a tax on the traveler, and the goods, levied by the persons to whom the road or canal belongs, for the right of passing over his property, and this right should at once be purchased by the nation and the original cost of the roadway—be it of gravel, iron or adamant—at once defrayed by the nation, and then the whole work of the carriage of persons or goods done for ascertained prices, by salaried officers, as the carriage of letters is done now."

LABOR TO KEEP "TAB" ON JUDGES.

The Chicago Federation of Labor decided at a regular meeting to keep hereafter a complete record of judicial decisions in labor cases adjudicated in Cook county, injunctions issued, names of the judges giving the decisions and their political affiliations. It was explained that the object of keeping such a record was to guide the officials of the affiliated labor organizations in making political endorsements of judicial candidates at elections. The action of the federation follows its fight against so-called "injunction" judges.

Men and Measures

John Mitchell has promised to speak at the Springfield, Ill., exercises on Labor Day.

A complete victory has been won by the tailors of New York, who struck against intolerable conditions. Nearly 20,000 workers, affecting 300 shops, have returned to work. A nine-hour workday, an increase of 15 per cent in wages, and a fixed pay day were included in the agreement. Owing to the influx of membership, the union was obliged to make up locals of operators, cutters, pressers, and finishers. In Brooklyn the men have succeeded in breaking up the employers' association.

Three hundred apprentices employed at the machine shop of R. Hoe & Company in New York struck recently for an increase of pay and a four-year apprenticeship in lieu of five years. The International Association of Machinists also had trouble with the firm. Fifth Vice-President J. J. Keppler was successful in his efforts to reach a settlement.

It is said that the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has purchased the Hale Springs property near Knoxville, Tennessee, for the purpose of establishing a home for aged and invalid pressmen. The newspapers say that the stereotypers and electrotypers are associated with the pressmen in the move.

John W. Sweeney will deliver the oration at Stockton on Labor Day.

An order to restrain the striking machinists of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company from "interfering" with the railroad company's workmen at Glenwood shops has been asked. It is stated in the bill of complaint that the men are members of the International Association of Machinists, and that some time prior to April 15, 1909, the company decided to inaugurate the "piece-work" system in the shops; the men are alleged to have gone on strike May 7th. It is further set forth in the paper that the men "causing the trouble" are from Pittsburg, Connellsville and Newcastle, and that they have been "threatening workmen from these sections to such an extent that repair work of the Baltimore and Ohio road has been seriously interfered with."



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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



I. T. U. CONVENTION NOTES.

The International Typographical Union met in convention during the week of August 9-14. President James M. Lynch presided, and announced the selection of the following aids to the convention officers:

T. D. Fennessy, Los Angeles, assistant secretary.

E. M. Martin, Boston, reading clerk.

J. E. Murphy, St. Joseph, sergeant-at-arms.

J. H. Berry, W. A. MacDonald and Milton Hilpp, St. Joseph, messengers.

President Lynch stated that the International Union of Stereotypers and Electrotypers was in session at Kansas City, and he suggested that a telegram of felicitation be sent that organization. The convention ordered Secretary-Treasurer Hays to send such a telegram.

As was anticipated, the Los Angeles situation furnished the convention "fireworks." After a long and bitter debate, the following proposition from the executive council was adopted:

"The executive council is of the opinion, in view of the debate on the Los Angeles situation and the subsequent action of the convention, that there is no reason or justification for the removal or supplanting of Organizer McLernon; but at the same time the council realizes that harmony and undivided support for our movement in Los Angeles are essential to complete success. The council, therefore, makes the following proposition:

"That Organizer McLernon shall be continued in office for the balance of the fiscal year; that he shall have the full support of the membership of Los Angeles Typographical Union, No. 174, in the prosecution of his work, and that to this end all members of Los Angeles Typographical Union, No. 174, shall work toward and establish complete harmony in pursuit of the common object. That if, on June 1, 1910, it is shown that Organizer McLernon has not achieved results commensurate with his opportunities and the full support of No. 174, the executive council will supplant Organizer McLernon with an organizer to be recommended by No. 174. That if there is any dispute between No. 174 and the executive council as to the support given Organizer McLernon, or as to the degree of harmony that prevailed, or as to the results accomplished, the entire matter shall be submitted to a committee to be composed of the then presidents of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, Portland (Ore.) Typographical Union, No. 58, and Seattle Typographical Union, No. 202, and the council agrees to accept and put into effect the decision of the committee as thus composed.

"Fraternally,

"JAMES M. LYNCH,
"HUGO MILLER,
"J. W. HAYS."

Delegate Rowe of Los Angeles then submitted the following written endorsement of the proposition:

"Having full confidence in the I. T. U. executive council, I desire to say, after thorough discussion of the 'Times' fight in Los Angeles on the floor of this convention, that I heartily endorse the action of the council in adopting the resolution looking toward harmony in Los Angeles. I expect to go back to Los Angeles and work for the approval of the I. T. U. executive council's wishes, believing, owing to the stand taken by this convention, that Organizer McLernon should be given a further opportunity to prove his worthiness."

The convention went on record as being opposed to the use of the injunction in labor disputes, the improvement and enforcement of laws

against child labor, for compulsory education, against convict labor, and for sanitary inspection of mines, tunnels, workshops and tenements.

A proposition by President Lynch, which was carried, is of special interest to apprentices. It gives them an opportunity to spend six months on typesetting machines.

The convention voted to submit to the membership a proposition to increase the number necessary to hold a charter from seven to ten.

The convention declined to endorse a plan to hold the convention in the headquarters city, at present Indianapolis.

The convention was addressed by George L. Berry, president International Pressmen's Union; W. B. Prescott, ex-president I. T. U. and secretary I. T. U. Commission on Supplemental Trade Education; H. N. Kellogg, representative American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

A proposition to suspend the pension assessment when funds reach \$150,000, was voted down. Also an amendment to create "exempt" members was treated in the same way.

The following proposition was recommended for adoption by the referendum:

On the death of each member in good standing a death benefit shall be paid to the designated beneficiary in amount as follows: For a membership of one year or less, \$75; for a continuous membership of over one year and not more than five years, \$125; for a continuous membership of over five years and not more than ten years, \$175; for a continuous membership of over ten years, \$275; for a continuous membership of over fifteen years, \$400. The proposition provides for a monthly assessment of one-half of one per cent of the earnings of every member. The collections to begin March 1, 1910. The payment of death claims is to begin June 1, 1910.

The following was also adopted: That when a new member is taken into any local union he shall pay the regular initiation fee and, in addition, a registration fee of \$2 to the International Typographical Union.

The average payment per member to the old-age pension fund of the International Typographical Union for the past year was 37.3 cents per month. The total earnings of the members aggregated \$40,293,738, or practically an average of \$897 for each one. No American trade union can show an average earning capacity for its members that comes anywhere near these figures.

In the vote on place of next convention Minneapolis received 129 votes, Atlanta 80, Salt Lake 16.

The proposition to create a relief or out-of-work fund was defeated.

An important amendment to the general laws is one making it mandatory upon local unions to affiliate with central bodies.

A resolution indicating that the printers will in the near future take up the question of sanitary regulation is as follows: "Resolved, That subordinate unions are urged to discuss sanitary and unsanitary conditions of composing rooms, and that they use every endeavor to secure the co-operation of proprietors to improve any unhealthful conditions in composing rooms."

The convention went on record in favor of a voluntary contribution of 10 cents per member to cover cost of a monument in the home plot at Colorado Springs.

The box makers and sawyers are still out. Financial help will be appreciated by these men, not one of whom has proved disloyal to the cause. They have fought consistently against a wage reduction, and deserve every support possible from the labor movement of this section.

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WEINSTOCK REPORTS ON AUSTRALIA.

(Continued from Page 3.)

them, they can elect one. A board holds office for three years.

"The board fixes hours of work, and may fix the number of 'improvers' to be employed; the wages of the apprentice, according to age, sex and experience, and may fix a graduated scale of wages. Apprentices bound for less than three years are 'improvers.' Licenses for twelve months, to work at a lower wage, may be granted to persons afflicted by age, slowness or infirmity. The cause for appointment of wage boards is principally upon grounds that the business of employers is hampered by unfair competitors, who pay only a sweating wage, and by employees that are sweated or entitled to consideration of their wages by reason of prosperity of the trade at which they are employed. Of the 146,000 industrial workers in Victoria, 80 per cent work under wage board provisions.

"The tendency of the wages during the past decade has been upward. Since awards of wage boards have gone into effect, wages have been increased in the trades affected 15.66 per cent. Wages of skilled labor, according to the Melbourne Labor Council, is \$2.40 to \$2.88 per day, and for unskilled labor from \$1.68 to \$2.16 per day. An eight-hour day was established in Victoria in the building trades in 1856, just fifty-three years before in the United States. The cost of rent has increased more than wages, not so in living expenses.

"Various attitudes are taken toward union labor, ranging from hostile declarations that it is despotic and unreasonable, to a satisfaction with conditions. Some employers contend that much friction and ill-will is caused by virtue of the fact that there is no finality to the demands of labor.

"Employers are organized to offset the claims of unionists before wage boards, but the organizations are neither so comprehensive nor effective as those of the men. Union and non-union wage-earners work, as a rule, together, there being comparatively few 'closed' shops. There were no strikes during 1908, except of a trifling character involving less than 1000 workers. The state has never had more than nine. The Melbourne bakers were the only men that ever struck against a legal award.

"Compulsory arbitration has never been adopted. Labor representatives claim that unionism has increased the efficiency of labor. Some employers hold that it has had no effect.

"The wiping out of the 'sweater' has been a blessing to the fair employer and the employees, as every manufacturer starts out on an even basis as far as wages are considered. He must depend upon managerial ability alone for success. Where no legal minimum wage exists, the 'sweater' tends to drive the fair manufacturer out of the field. The wage boards have brought about another unexpected blessing to employers, wage-earners and the body politic in that for twelve years they have aided in, if not maintained, an unprecedented era of industrial peace."

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, are some excellent halls to rent at a very reasonable figure. The large hall used by the Labor Council may be secured for the first, third and fourth Wednesdays of each month, as well as the first and third Saturdays. The hall next in size is available on the second Monday, the first and third Tuesdays, the first, third and fourth Fridays, and every Saturday evening. The hall third in capacity is vacant on each third Monday night, the second and fourth Fridays and each Saturday night. The small hall is for rent on the third Friday, and second and fourth Saturdays.

UNION MAN'S TEN COMMANDMENTS.

1. Thou shalt attend the meetings of the union and be not tardy, nor leave before adjournment. Your interests are at stake, see that they have the attention of your personal consideration.

2. Thou shalt take an active part in the meetings and regard thyself as the chief pillar of the union and the one without which the structure could not stand.

3. Thou shalt shake hands and welcome all the newly-initiated brothers, and thou shalt see to it that this service is continued until all are within the fold.

4. Thou shalt love thy brother as thyself and prove it by helping in cases of need. Cultivate feelings of mutual concern to the effect of securing employment one for the other.

5. Thou shalt at all times insist on the union rate of wages and work within the limit of hours prescribed by the laws. In the doing of this you improve the trade.

6. Thou shalt make an engagement to be present at all open meetings of the union, that your social conditions as well as your intellect may be improved.

7. Thou shalt leave thy prejudices and personal dislikes at the door and enter the union in the true spirit of brotherly love and a desire to serve humanity.

8. Thou shalt do thy part in the union faithfully and well, before thou shalt deem thyself fit to judge another's lack. Judge not lest you yourself be judged.

9. Thou shalt consider thyself the advance agent of each coming meeting and bring to the same some thought that will prove instructive as well as profitable to the union.

10. Thou shalt regard thine own acts and character as the criterion by which the public will judge the union. Remember its humane mission and strengthen it by flawless acts and dignified support.

WHAT A UNION CAN DO.

Robert Glockling, president of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders, says: "It is now seventeen years since the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders started business. What have we accomplished during those seventeen years? We have advanced the price of our labor from \$11 to \$17.50 for males and from \$4 to \$7 for females per week. We have reduced our hours of toil from sixty to forty-eight per week. To summarize: We have advanced the wages of our craft, male, \$260 per year; female, \$156 per year; a reduction in hours of one-fifth, or 312 per year, equal in value to a further increase in wages of one-fifth, or a total advance of \$312 for male and \$187 for female."

WORKERS' RIGHTS IN GERMANY.

The conditions under which a German employer may or may not discharge his clerk, bookkeeper, stenographer, etc., are such as to cause astonishment here. In this country it is customary for an employer to dismiss his employees with very little ceremony if he sees fit to do so, and generally without the formality of giving notice. The dismissed employee has very little to say or do in the matter except to receive his salary up to the day of his discharge and to go. In Germany, however, the conditions are such that unless a special agreement in writing is made between the employer and employee to the contrary, a notice of six weeks must be given on or before the first day of the yearly quarter, i. e., January, April, July or October, if the employer wishes to discharge his unsatisfactory employee. In like manner the employee must give six weeks' notice if he wishes to leave his unsatisfactory employer.

Housewife: "Why don't you go to work?" Weary O'Work: "Well, I'm an honest man, lady, and every business is full of graft."

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JURISDICTION SETTLEMENT.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 25, 1909.

To the officers and members of all national and international unions, state federations, central bodies, and all affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor, and more especially the local unions of the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America:

Greeting:—The undersigned herewith inform you and organized labor in general that the differences existing between the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen as to jurisdiction over engineers employed in breweries, have been adjusted by mutual consent during the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Denver, Colo., November 9 to 21, 1908, inclusive, and the following agreement was reached by the representatives of both organizations and signed by same:

Denver, Colo., November 18, 1908.

We, the undersigned representatives of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, and International Union of Steam Engineers, believing that harmony in the ranks of organized wage-earners is essential to the success of the labor movement, and having a sincere desire to promote the industrial and material welfare of the men employed in and around the breweries, agree upon the following as the best solution to settle our differences:

First.—All hostilities now existing between the members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America and International Union of Steam Engineers shall cease immediately.

Second.—Engineers employed in breweries, now members of, and working under the contracts and jurisdiction of the International Union of Steam Engineers, shall remain members of the International Union of Steam Engineers.

Third.—Engineers employed in breweries, now members of and working under the contracts and jurisdiction of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, shall remain members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen.

Fourth.—In the month of October, 1910, the engineers employed in the breweries, and members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, shall take a referendum vote for the purpose of deciding whether or not they desire to remain members of the Brewery Workmen's Union or to affiliate with the Steam Engineers' Union. A majority vote of the engineers who are members of the Brewery Workmen's Union and employed in the breweries shall determine the question of their membership in the respective cities where the referendum vote is taken.

Fifth.—The referendum vote shall be taken under the supervision of two representatives of the Brewery Workmen, two representatives of the Steam Engineers, and one disinterested representative selected by the president of the American Federation of Labor from each of the cities where the referendum takes place.

Sixth.—The referendum shall take place on the same date, and each engineer, a member of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, shall be furnished a ballot, and a duplicate return sheet of the result of the vote shall be forwarded to the headquarters of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, the International Union of Steam Engineers and the office of the American Federation of Labor.

Seventh.—All engineers, members of the Brewery Workmen's Union, who decide by a majority of the referendum vote in cities where the vote is taken to affiliate with the Steam Engineers, shall transfer their membership January 1, 1911; and where a majority of engineers decide to re-

main members of the Brewery Workmen's Union, they shall remain as such.

Eighth.—Beginning now, and continuing until January 1, 1911, joint conference boards may be created in cities where the Steam Engineers have jurisdiction. The duty of the joint boards shall be the same as now where the jurisdiction of the engineers exists. It is understood that in the negotiation of wage agreements, contracts governing the steam engineers' and the brewery workmen's respective unions shall expire at the same date.

Ninth.—Brewery workers shall have authority to initiate engineers in those breweries, malt houses and bottling houses in those cities where they have jurisdiction over the engineers.

Tenth.—A joint circular letter shall be issued to the local unions of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, the International Union of Steam Engineers; and all affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor within sixty days from the adjournment of this convention. The circular shall contain the provisions of this agreement, and be signed by the officers of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America and International Union of Steam Engineers, and by President Gompers on behalf of the American Federation of Labor. It is understood and agreed that the terms of this arrangement will continue and remain in effect and be binding on all parties interested until January 1, 1911.

On behalf of the International Union of Steam Engineers:

MATT. COMERFORD, General President.
R. A. MCKEE, General Sec'y-Treas.
A. M. HUDDELL, First Vice-President.
P. C. WINN, Delegate.

On behalf of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America:

LOUIS KEMPER,
A. J. KUGLER,
E. F. WARD,
JOHN SULLIVAN,
FRANK KORALEK.

From the above it will be seen that it is the earnest desire of the two organizations to cease all hostilities and to work in harmony in the future, and we therefore ask for your hearty cooperation to bring about this result.

We believe that if this agreement is honestly and faithfully lived up to by all our affiliated local unions, it will result in vastly benefitting both international unions and its membership, as well as all organized labor in general.

Fraternally yours, LOUIS KEMPER.
International Secretary United Brewery Workmen of America.

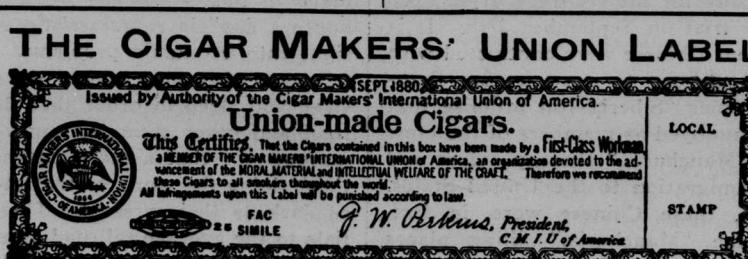
MATT. COMERFORD,
International President International Union
Steam Engineers.

To All Organized Labor and Friends:

The above agreement was entered into between the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, reached at Denver, Colo., substantially reported to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in that city November, 1908. The agreement is endorsed and approved in the earnest hope that it may tend to adjust a long pending controversy, and that the best interests of all may thereby be promoted.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President A. F. of L.

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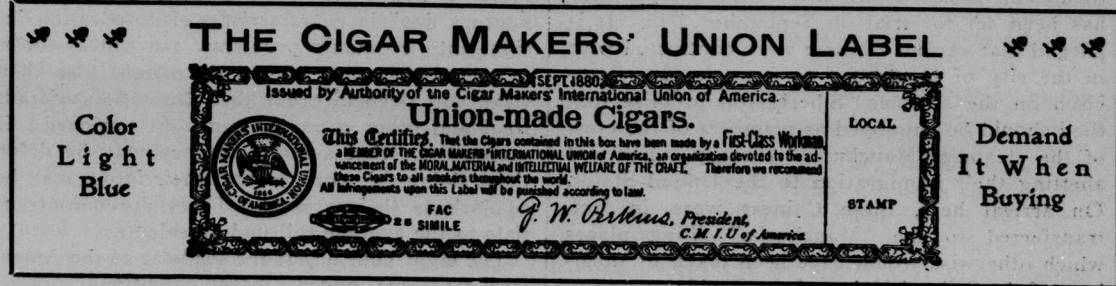
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LABOR CLARION

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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1909.

"Why is it that the busiest men seem to be in demand for everything and have time for everything? It is because they have trained themselves never to leave their time unemployed."—Dr. Madison C. Peters.

By a substantial vote the Labor Council declared itself in favor of parking Telegraph Hill by favoring the resubmission of the proposed issue of bonds to the voters.

According to a reliable New York paper dated August 19th, two days after the settlement dispatches were printed, there is no change in the United Hatters' situation, although conferences have been held.

On Saturday, September 4th, the unions of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda will have a "tag day" for the benefit of the Union Man's Orphanage at San Lorenzo. Nearly all the charitable institutions across the bay have agreed to cooperate for the worthy cause, and it behoves the trade unionists of San Francisco to lend their financial aid.

A department devoted to municipal ownership will be edited in the "Labor Clarion" by E. P. E. Troy. The contributions may not appear weekly, but they will at regular intervals. There is no man in the United States more qualified to write and speak on this subject than Mr. Troy. The labor movement has long supported the acquirement by the people of public utilities, and there is excellent opportunity to add to our knowledge of the way corporations do business.

Next week the "Labor Clarion" will appear in enlarged form in honor of Labor Day. Fifty-two pages will be printed. Besides numerous articles of especial interest for the occasion, original contributions from such men as John Mitchell, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Rev. Chas. R. Brown, Walter Macarthur, James de Succa, E. P. E. Troy, E. L. Reguin, James H. Barry and other well-known men will appear. Extra copies will be printed, and if unions or friends desire to obtain a valuable souvenir of Labor Day, 1909, the opportunity will present itself.

Andrew Furuseth's suit against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the recovery of \$205,000 has been set for trial on September 27th. It is alleged that various Chinese were contracted with in the city of Hongkong to come to San Francisco on the steamer "Siberia" on promise that they should be employed as members of the crew of the steamer "Manchuria," thereby aiding and abetting their immigration to the United States. On arrival here, these Chinese were, in fact, transferred to the "Manchuria," filling places which otherwise would have been taken by members of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

ATTACK ON EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

During the sessions of the National Irrigation Congress in Spokane a few days ago, Howard Elliott of St. Paul, Minn., president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, vigorously expressed his dissent of the eight-hour system. His subject was "The Land of Fortune," and he said in part:

"The railroad has no holiday; no eight-hour day. After all the risks it has taken, how few rise up and say, 'Well done, good and faithful servant?'

"The real railroad question of the day is not whether the rate should be 3 or 2 cents, but whether the country shall permit rewards sufficient to induce strong men to invest their money so that facilities may keep pace with the times. The eight-hour law doctrine means to crush out ambition. Everyone who has accomplished much in this world has worked ten to fourteen hours a day."

If there are employees of railroads in the mechanical departments working eight hours a day, they are unknown to the public at large. We do know that Congress was forced to legislate for a sixteen-hour limitation on those engaged in the business of railroad transportation. The number of people killed and injured yearly caused this step. It was proved, time and time again, that accidents resulted on account of men whose powers of endurance had been exceeded—a consequence of the strain of continual employment. To the shame of some of the railroad companies be it said, at the present time they are engaged in raising technical points on how the sixteen-hour law should be construed.

To the average citizen it would seem that both the public safety and weal demanded legislative enactment such as was passed, with the exception that a lesser number of hours than sixteen might very well be considered adequate for a day's work.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Elliott's onslaught was not so much on the eight-hour system as on the least interference with the operation of the railroads. Perhaps the gentleman finds it distasteful to have the "common people" interfere with his "property," but he will live and learn. After all, the inhabitants of a country are the only real asset a railroad corporation has. They furnish the money to pay for passage, grow the products that are carried from one point to another, and if they should leave any section of the earth's surface, the lines of a railroad would rust and its rolling stock remain standing on the tracks. Of course this is extremely unlikely, but it serves to show that there is some reciprocity between the carriers and the carried.

In marked contrast with the sentiments of Mr. Elliott is the following dispatch bearing date of August 14th:

"Alexander Law of New York is at the head of the national committee for the relief of the unemployed during the absence of James E. How. They have just taken the organization into politics by starting the circulation of a petition asking a place on the official ballot for the Eight-Hour League of America. The emblem is a clock with the hands pointed to 8. The theory of the committee is to have the eight-hour rule universal so as to have occupation for everyone."

The slur that "everyone who has accomplished much in this world has worked ten to fourteen hours a day" is characteristic of corporation insight into economic problems. In other words, it means that men should do naught else than slave and sleep in order that the coffers of railroad and other companies may be enriched. It matters not that a mere pittance may be doled those doing the work, or that their future may be as dark as their present. These are non-essentials to the average railroad president.

The eight-hour day is the loadstar of the American mechanic, under present conditions.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ASIATICS.

The entire absence of good faith on the part of China in the observance of her treaty obligations is expressed in the following statements:

"The Oriental's idea of diplomacy is to fool his adversary, for the time being, regardless of the future."—Lord Charles Beresford's "Breaking up of China."

"Perjury is not a crime, as it is taken for granted that every man will lie as long as it will benefit him."—Rounseville Wildman.

"It is characteristic of Asia that truth is not considered a virtue if deceit will promote interest."—Prof. Paul Reisch.

"A man of good physical and intellectual qualities, regarded more as an economic factor, is turned out cheaper by the Chinese than any other race. He is deficient in the higher moral qualities, individual trustworthiness, public spirit, sense of duty, and active courage, a group of qualities perhaps best represented in our language by the word manliness; but in the humbler qualities of patience, mental and physical, and perseverance in labor he is unrivaled."—Bourne, England's Chinese Agent.

"A people without nerves as without digestion—they will overwhelm the world."—Rudyard Kipling.

"Does anyone doubt that the day is at hand when China will have cheap fuel from her coal mines and cheap transportation by her railways and steamers? When that day comes she may wrest the control of the world's markets, especially throughout Asia, from England and Germany. A hundred years hence, when the Chinese, Japanese, Hindus and Negroes, who are now as two to one to the higher race, shall be as three to one; when they have borrowed the science of Europe and developed their still virgin worlds, the pressure of their competition upon the white man will be irresistible. He will be driven from every mutual market and forced to confine himself within his own."—Pearson's "National Life and Character."

"Every Chinese official, with the possible exception of one in a thousand, is a liar, a thief and a tyrant. Dirt, falsehood, corruption and cruelty are some of the least objectionable of Chinese vices. Chinese literature inculcates all the virtues; Chinese life exhibits all the vices. Chinese professions are everything that is desirable; Chinese practices are everything that is convenient."—Sir Henry Norman, in his "Peoples and Politics of the Far East."

"It is my deliberate opinion that the Chinese are, morally, the most debased people on the face of the earth. Forms of vice, which in other countries are barely named, are in China so common that they excite no comment among the natives. Their touch is pollution, and harsh as the opinion may seem, justice to our own race demands that they should not settle on our soil. Science may have lost something, but mankind has gained by the exclusive policy which has governed China during the past centuries."—Bayard Taylor, in "India, China and Japan." Published in 1855.

The reasons for presenting the opinions of various travelers and publicists relative to the characteristics of the Chinese, are that at the present time many people who are bitterly opposed to the immigration of Japanese are openly and honestly advocating a modification of the existing Chinese exclusion laws on the ground that the Chinese are superior to Japanese in honesty and morality. If there be any grounds for such a condition, then it is undoubtedly the duty of the American Government to bar out every Japanese, no matter what his standing—be it laborer, merchant or traveler. Did space permit, evidence could be submitted showing that the characteristics of all Orientals are very similar, and that no exception should be made in favor of any particular people from Asia.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**Great Britain's Coal Situation.**

Two or three weeks ago this department told of the likelihood of a disruption of relations between employers and employees across the sea, owing to a proposed reduction of wages by the Scottish coal owners. A large majority vote was polled by the employees in opposition to reduction. A late London paper contains this news:

"Thanks to the persevering efforts of Mr. Winston Churchill and the officials of the Board of Trade, the menace of a national coal strike has been averted. The representatives of the Scottish employers and men assembled in conference at the Board of Trade offices in London, and after protracted negotiations, the latter were successful in their demand for a minimum wage of 6s. a day. The terms of peace are:

"Minimum of 6s. conceded by owners.

"Agreement on this for three years.

"Advances from the minimum, according to the price of coal, to be settled by arbitration.

"The dispute originated in the intimation on behalf of the Scottish coal owners of a 12½ per cent reduction in wages, to take effect on July 26th, in consequence of the fall in prices. This was in accordance with the terms of the 1904 agreement, by which it was decided that wages should be neither below 39½ per cent nor over 100 per cent above what is known as the basis of 1888, which was 4s. a day. In effect, the scale ran from 5s. 6d. to 8s. a day. A 12½ per cent reduction would have brought the rate down to 5s. 6d. a day, as against the 6s. a day the men are earning.

"In view of the very stubborn attitude of both parties since the deadlock, following the abolition of the Scottish Conciliation Board, the result which has been achieved through the instrumentality of the Board of Trade must be regarded as satisfactory. Neither the coal owners nor the miners really desired a national strike, and the Government was determined to prevent such a disaster. At the same time, the fact cannot be denied that a complete pacification of the coal trade has yet to be reached. Not only has the question of the 'selling price,' to be arrived at by arbitration in the Scottish area, but the question of a 5 per cent reduction claimed by the English coal owners has to be amicably adjusted. This latter question will, it is believed, present no difficulty.

"A Glasgow message states that the settlement has resulted in a buoyancy in Scotch industrial circles. The immediate effect is expected to be a reduction in prices, principally for export coal, while freights, which have been adversely affected, are also expected to improve. Mr. Robertson, vice-chairman of the Scottish Coal Merchants' Association, admitted that merchants had for the first time in history made provisional arrangements for the importation of German coal.

"The news of the settlement of the dispute was hailed with delight in the North Wales coalfield. Hopes are strong that the local disputes concerning the 'snapping,' or lunch time, will now be amicably settled. Delegates from the Miners' Federation of Great Britain are to visit North Wales this week with the view of settling the disputes over the eight hours act. A Blyth telegram states that the settlement has caused general satisfaction in the north of England, but the opinion is entertained in those districts that another crisis is imminent over the negotiations relating to the application of the eight hours act in Northumberland and Durham.

"Meanwhile many merchants have put a shilling a ton more on the retail price of coal, and until the full effect of the eight hours act is experienced, and understood, there is no likelihood of a fall. On the contrary, there are influential coal owners and retailers who predict that, owing to the depleted production, which is making it diffi-

cult to meet contracts, another rise is highly probable."

* * *

The Death Rate in United States Coal Mines.

Speaking of the coal situation in Great Britain naturally calls attention to our own troubles. The latest statistics compiled by the Geological Survey show that while the record for accidents for 1908 was a favorable contrast to the year preceding, still the number of victims was regrettably large. In 22 states 2,450 men were killed and 6,772 injured in the coal mines.

The coal mines gave employment in 1908 to a total of 690,438 men, against 680,492 in 1907. "The surplus of labor was general throughout the country," says the report.

Dealing with the important subjects of output, cost, etc., we read:

"The total production of coal in the United States in 1908 was 415,842,690 short tons, having a spot value of \$532,314,117. Of this total 74,347,107 long tons with a spot value of \$159,178,849 was Pennsylvania anthracite, and 332,573,944 short tons with a spot value of \$374,135,242 was bituminous coal and lignite.

"The total production of both anthracite and bituminous coal used in 1908 showed a decrease of 64,520,827 short tons, or 13.43 per cent in quantity and of \$82,484,781 or 14.52 value. In the production of bituminous coal, however, the decrease in 1908 amounted to 62,185,168 short tons, or 15.75 per cent in quantity, and to \$77,790,574, or 17.09 per cent in value.

"The total number of men idle because of labor troubles in 1907 in the bituminous regions was 145,145."

* * *

How Texas Treated a Man Who Kept Labels.

The Allied Printing Trades Council of San Antonio won a law suit last week from a rather nervy non-union proprietor, who refused to sign a new contract with the various unions and who then refused to return the labels.

The foolish proprietor "went to law." His attorney demanded a jury trial, and was careful that no unionists were found thereon. After which he proceeded to present his "reasons" for the attitude of his client—with special attention to the evils of "walking delegates and unions in general." The workers' attorney, however, stuck to the facts in the case, and the jury was out long enough to write their verdict.

* * *

Uncle Sam Uses Goats to Conquer Wilderness.

The brush eating instinct of the Angora goat is being successfully demonstrated on the Lassen national forest in California, where they are cutting trails for fire guards through the brushy areas on the slopes of the mountains.

The animals, which number 3,000, have been divided into two bands, and under the care of the herders are grazed within certain well defined areas so that their work may be concentrated on the brush within those areas. The result is that they have practically killed nearly all the brush in the course either by eating it up entirely or by barking, as in the case of the heavy manzanita bushes. At the beginning of the experiment there was some doubt as to the goats' willingness to eat the manzanita, but it has been found that where there is little else they will just as readily attack it as any other bushes.

The grazing season was so late this year on the Lassen forest that the goats did not begin operations until about the middle of June, but since then they have made rapid progress, and the result promises to be a success from every point of view. The trails will first be opened and then kept free of sprouts by the goats, saving the Government considerable labor in cutting them out by hand as has been done heretofore, while the brushy forage which otherwise would have been wasted will support 3,000 goats very comfortably.

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

The law and legislative committee of the Anti-Jap Laundry League was instructed at the last meeting to draft a memorial to be presented to the State Federation of Labor at the annual convention to be held next month at San Rafael. The purpose of this memorial is to petition the Federation to appoint committees and to devise ways and means of assisting our league in organizing anti-Jap leagues among the various crafts that are now suffering from the competition of Asiatics throughout the state.

Another subject of great importance to our movement was also turned over to the law and legislative committee, viz., the drafting of suitable resolutions calling upon the various political conventions to insert a plank in their respective platforms endorsing the campaign of the Anti-Jap Laundry League, and calling upon their adherents to desist from patronizing the Orientals in any guise whatsoever.

We are now in touch with many of the large cities on the Coast, which are as yet unorganized, and there is no doubt that within a reasonable space of time we shall have a chain of anti-Jap leagues from Seattle to San Diego.

The Alameda County League will give a banquet tonight, the 27th inst., under the auspices of the laundry wagon drivers, and the officers of the San Francisco league will participate. A movement is on foot on the other side of the bay to have the city councilmen enact ordinances similar to those of San Francisco regulating the applications for conducting and maintaining a laundry. This ordinance, if adopted, will require the wily Jap to post a notice of his application for a permit for ten days upon his premises. This will give the property owners an opportunity to enter a protest.

The league in San Mateo county is also endeavoring to have a similar ordinance passed by the supervisors of that county.

The local French branch of the Anti-Jap Laundry League reports satisfactory and substantial progress.

Dr. Mrs. McKay, who has recently returned from the Hawaiian Islands after making a thorough investigation of the causes that led up to the recent Jap strike, delivered an interesting lecture before the league last evening.

TURNS \$400,000 INTO TREASURY.

Word comes from Washington that Public Printer Donnelly has not only been able to administer the Government Printing Office within the appropriation made by Congress for the last fiscal year, but has been able to turn back into the treasury \$400,000 of the appropriation, which he found to be in excess of his needs. If memory serves, this is the first time in the history of the great plant that such a happening can be recorded. It is the usual thing to wind up the fiscal year with a deficiency. Public Printer Samuel B. Donnelly is a member of the International Typographical Union.

RETURN A. F. OF L. CHARTER.

Rather than comply with the order of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, recently issued, to expel a local of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, the Jefferson County Trades and Labor Assembly at Steubenville, Ohio, retained the flint glass workers as members and returned the charter to the A. F. of L.

Interesting indeed are the questions involved in the answers of the Labor Council's special committee to the queries propounded by the Commonwealth Club. These answers have been printed. They will be digested by the delegates and considered at the meeting on September 10th.

LABOR CLARION

San Francisco Labor Council**Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held August 20, 1909.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., Vice-President Schilling in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—Bro. Kelly absent on account of illness; Delegate Roche appointed vice-president pro tem. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Brewery Workers, No. 7, Herman Floegel, vice Robt. Menzel. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Martin Lawlor, secretary of United Hatters of North America, enclosing receipts for donations with thanks. From Woodworkers, No. 94, of Chicago, regretting inability to donate to Box Makers, No. 152. From Boiler Makers, No. 205, enclosing donation for Labor Day prize. From Machinists, No. 68, regular weekly donation to box makers. From Bureau of Inspection of Public Buildings, thanking Council for considering request for donation. From Martin Lawlor, secretary of United Hatters, pronouncing Wool Hatters' label counterfeit, and stating that C. H. Tenny, jobber of New York, handles unfair goods. Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks' Union, No. 648, complaint against action of committee from Joint Council of Teamsters. Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Beer Bottlers' Union, No. 293, requesting permission to hire drum corps of Balboa Parlor, N. S. G. W. Referred to "Labor Clarion," with instructions to publish—From the executive officers of the United Brewery Workmen and Steam Engineers, copy of agreement entered into in an attempt to settle jurisdiction. A communication was received from Barbers' Union, No. 148, stating that the trouble with S. P. Barber Shop, 705 Third street, had been adjusted, and asked leave to withdraw application for boycott. The request was granted and communication filed. From Coopers' Union, No. 65, further information relative to their request for assistance in the matter of home industry. Communication was referred to home industry committee, and secretary was instructed to get list of firms patronizing outside concerns. From A. F. of L., requesting Council to assist in settling local dispute of Paste Makers' Union. The secretary reported that he was already assisting, and communication was filed. Barbers' Union, No. 148, stating that its name failed to appear in drawing for position in miscellaneous division of Labor Day parade. Secretary stated that this was his error, but that arrangements had been made with Cemetery Employees to give Barbers' Union fourth place in said division; the barbers' delegate said this would be satisfactory to his union. From R. S. Sexton, delegate from the Cigar Makers' Union, requesting indefinite leave of absence; secretary was instructed to refer this request to Cigar Makers' Union for consideration.

From Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Makers' International Union, complaint of action of Molders' Union, No. 94, of Piqua, O. Secretary was ordered to furnish copy to Molders' Union, No. 164, with a request that they consider it and acquaint the Council with facts in relation to said complaint. Communication from the Out-Door Art League, requesting Council to approve its petition to Board of Supervisors, requesting the purchase and beautification of Telegraph Hill and other parks. Moved that the Council endorse the request as contained in the communication; carried: 75 in favor, 31 against. A communication was received from Messrs. E. M. Foley and J. H. Suits, through directors of Hall Association, offering to conduct, on a percentage basis, a fair and carnival under the auspices of the Council during Portola week. After considerable discussion it was moved that the Council endorse the proposition submitted, and empowered the di-

rectors of Hall Association to proceed with the idea if they saw fit; carried.

At this time Bro. Wisler moved that the Council suspend the regular order of business and consider the report of the committee appointed to define our position on certain questions, as propounded by the Commonwealth Club; carried.

The questions submitted to the committee and the answers were read to the Council, and after discussion, it was moved that the report be printed in pamphlet form, be distributed among the delegates next Friday evening, and that final action be taken on the report at the following regular meeting; carried.

Bro. Furuseth requested committee to amend the report on the closed shop. Answer to read, "that the closed shop is a misnomer; it should be called union or non-union shop." The committee agreed to incorporate this in the answer.

The hour of 9 p. m., having arrived, the chair declared the special order of business set for that time properly in order, namely: further nominations and election of delegates to State Federation of Labor. Bro. Caverly was placed in nomination, and it was moved that nominations be closed and we proceed to ballot; carried. The chair appointed as judge, Bro. J. J. Handy; tellers, Bros. E. R. Neiss and A. Djeau. The committee reported on the result of the election as follows: votes cast, 149; Sister L. Wagner, 46; Bro. Decker, 72; Bro. Lomasney, 109; Bro. Caverly, 54. The chair declared Bros. Decker and Lomasney duly elected delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention.

Executive Committee—The committee reported that progress was being made on the request of the Janitors' Union for a boycott, and that they hoped for a settlement without recourse to the boycott; concurred in.

The committee recommended that the Council endorse the wage scale and agreement of Sugar Workers' Union; concurred in. On the proposition of organizing the migratory population of the state, the committee reported that it had decided to meet in conjunction with the organizing committee, and such delegates or other persons who might be interested on this important subject, on Sunday afternoon, August 22d, at 2 p. m., Council office.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported that the committee had organized by electing Bro. Zimmerman chairman and C. H. Parker secretary. On the proposition submitted for endorsement, namely, proposed charter amendments, the committee recommended that Council endorse the proposed charter amendment making the trustees of the Public Library appointive offices by the Mayor, and changing the method now in vogue which permitted the trustees to elect their own successors. On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in. The committee requested one week's further time to consider the proposed amendment making a majority instead of a two-thirds' vote necessary to acquire public utilities; also to consider the proposition relating to the powers and duties of the District Attorney. On motion the committee was allowed one week's time in which to render their report on this subject.

Labor Day Committee—The committee reported that it had empowered the secretary to attend to the selling of tickets for Labor Day celebration on a basis of not more than 20 per cent on the dollar. The committee further reported that regalias for marshals would be furnished by the Joint Labor Day committee; reports concurred in.

Special Committees—The committee appointed to adjust jurisdictional disputes between Boiler Makers vs. Structural Iron Workers, No. 31, reported that, after fully considering the proposition referred to them, they had decided to recommend to both parties in interest to refer the entire mat-

ter to the A. F. of L., through their Internationals, for final adjustment.

The committee on Stationary Firemen vs. Engineers reported that as a result of their meeting the secretary stood instructed to convey to the two unions interested suggestions brought out at the meeting of the different committees on this subject, which were in effect as follows: 1st.—That the entire dispute be referred to their Internationals with a request for special decision covering oil burners in California. That they select an arbitration committee to decide all local cases that might arise pending international adjustment; that they arrange for an interchange of cards between the two locals, eliminating initiation fees. That they consider the matter of giving up position which the other union claimed, and that they make every attempt to cease local friction and work to the mutual advantage of one another. Report received as progressive and concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee—The Committee appointed to confer with Building Trades Council on the matter of selecting the most available lady delegate to represent local labor movement at conference of National Women's Trade Union League reported as follows: The committee recommended that the sum of \$150 be set aside as the proportion of expenses of the delegate to be borne by this Council; further recommends that nominations be made at this meeting and that the office be open to all lady delegates of the Council. The committee submitted a communication from Bro. P. H. McCarthy in which he stated that there being no lady delegates to Building Trades Council, he desires to leave the entire matter of selection in the hands of this Council. Moved that we concur in the report of the committee; carried.

Moved that nominations be made this evening and be re-opened next Friday evening, and that election of delegate be made a special order of business for 9 p. m.; carried.

Nominations — Sisters Sarah S. Hagan and Louise LaRue were placed in nomination. Moved that nominations close for the evening; carried.

Unfinished Business—Nominations were called for to fill the vacancy on board of directors of Hall Association. Bro. Wm. Wright of Bakers, No. 24, was placed in nomination. It was moved that nominations close for the evening, to be re-opened at the next regular meeting and that election be held at that time; carried.

Receipts—Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Stable Employees, \$8; Janitors, \$4; Typographical, \$18; Waitresses, \$10; Moving Picture Machine Operators, \$4; Waiters, \$20; Laundry Workers, \$40; Stage Employees, \$4; Milkers, \$4; Bookbinders, \$6; Electrical Workers, No. 633, \$8; Garment Workers, \$10; Metal Polishers, \$4; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$4; Sugar Workers, \$6; Upholsterers, \$6; Leather Workers, \$4; Bottle Caners, \$2. Total, \$166.

Expenses—Secretary, \$30; postage, \$5; messenger fees, 75c; stenographer, \$20; State Federation of Labor, \$5; "Daily News," 25c; "Call," 75c; Brown & Power Co., \$1.25; Pacific Telephone Co., \$21.50. Total, \$84.50.

The secretary read a communication from Pacific Telephone Co., stating that bill of \$26.40 submitted a few weeks ago was a mistake, and re-submitted new bill for \$21.40.

Adjourned at 11:25 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

"What did people do on the ark to pass the time, mamma?" "Why—why—oh, they fished, dear." "But, mamma, they only had two worms."

For Women in Union and Home

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer of Cornell University believes there should be a woman judge in juvenile courts when girls are tried. She says there are questions which girls would answer truthfully if there was a woman on the bench, which they invariably lie about when questioned by a man.

* * *

Mrs. C. C. Moore, who has a ranch on Kirby creek, Wyoming, sheared 35,000 head of sheep this year, with an average of 12 pounds of wool per head, and sold it at 22½ cents a pound, which makes out a handsome income. She is the richest woman in Wyoming, worth about \$500,000 in sheep and lands and real estate in Casper, Cheyenne, Los Angeles and other cities.

* * *

Woman's suffrage was endorsed by the New Jersey Federation of Labor at the closing session of the convention earlier in the month. In addition to the resolutions it is planned to send a memorial to Congress signed by 100,000 workmen favoring the enfranchisement of women.

* * *

Two women have been admitted to membership in the New York Central Labor Union—Miss Alice O'Rourke, representing the Badge, Banner and Regalia Makers' Union, and Miss Nellie Curley, representing the Bookkeepers' and Accountants' Union. They are the first women who have been admitted as delegates in either of the central bodies in Brooklyn or Manhattan.

* * *

Countess von Boos Farrar, niece of Archdeacon Farrar, has bought seventy-five acres of land at Spring Valley, New York, and will build a home for children of criminals, where a test will be made of the theory of inherited crime.

* * *

Marcelle Tinyare, the foremost woman writer in France, is said to be the "only woman writer whose prose is equal to the best ever written in France."

* * *

Mrs. Rose Keeley has recently been appointed matron of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) marriage license bureau. The principal reason for Mrs. Keeley's position is the fact that the presence of a woman is a comfort and guarantee of protection to young women who go there with their future husbands.

* * *

The union working women of Boston have organized a chorus to sing the songs of labor. It has fifty members and is being constantly increased from the ranks of the women and girls who belong to the various unions of that city. Competent instructors are training the chorus.

* * *

The president of the police of Hanover, Germany, has issued a decree warning women against the dangers of wearing long hatpins. He points out that several deplorable accidents have occurred recently from the cause, and he announces that if in the future an accident occurs to another through a woman's hatpin, she will be liable to arrest and prosecution for assault.

* * *

Mrs. M. E. Cunningham is a British anthropologist. She is now investigating an ancient trenchment known as Knap Hill camp, Wiltshire, England, and expects to discover a prehistoric fortress.

* * *

Elsie Jerusalem, a popular Jewish authoress, was born in Vienna 30 years ago of humble parents, and could neither read nor write until after she was 10. When she was 16 she was admitted to the Vienna university, and when 18 her first book was published. Her short stories and novels have been very successful.

Household Hints and Recipes.

Salt-Rising Bread.—Slice two medium potatoes thin, add to them two tablespoonfuls of corn meal, one teaspoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Pour over this two teacupfuls of boiling water and place in a warm place over night. In the morning stir and strain out potatoes, and to one pint of the liquid add one teaspoonful of soda and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Thicken with flour and place in warm water to rise, then proceed as in any salt-rising bread.

Jelly.—This method is good for all fruits but pineapple, crabapple and quinces: Mash the raw fruit until all is well broken, then take a cupful at a time and put in a bag—a salt bag is good for the purpose—and gently squeeze the juice into a dish. When all of the fruit is thus treated, measure the juice and place in a kettle and put over the fire to cook. Measure one cupful of sugar for every cupful of juice, putting on the stove or in the oven where it will become hot, but do not let it scorch. Let the juice boil for about eight minutes and skim, then add the hot sugar, bring to a boil, and cook one minute more. The color and flavor of the fruit is much better preserved by this plan than by the more tedious process.

India Relish.—One peck green tomatoes, six large onions, three small peppers, one gallon vinegar, one ounce celery seed, one ounce white mustard seed, one ounce black mustard seed, and one ounce tumeric powder. Run tomatoes through a meat chopper or chop fine. Drain off juice. Chop onions and peppers. Put all the ingredients together and boil twenty minutes. Do not add all the vinegar until you find whether so much is needed to make sauce of proper thickness. Often the full gallon of vinegar is not needed.

Lettuce Salad.—Two heads of lettuce, one cucumber, one or two onions as preferred cut up fine; one-half teaspoonful of salt, three teaspoonfuls of vinegar, pepper and sugar to taste. Then beat one cupful of sour cream and pour over mixture when ready for use. Remember all must be mixed together after the cream has been poured on.

To Tighten Lid on Glass Jar.—Break white of an egg into a saucer and dip the rubber and lid of the jar into the egg and place them upon the jar and tighten.

Hints About Stewing Meat.—Stewed meats should never be allowed to boil. In boiling and roasting meats the time allowance is fifteen minutes for each pound of meat, and fifteen minutes over. Put meat on in a hot oven or boiling water. In five minutes reduce the heat a little, as the outside juices should in that time have coagulated to form a casing to keep in the interior juices.

Two Things to Try.—Butter well the top of any kind of hot mush and set away to cool, especially for frying; it prevents a tough coating from forming. When obliged to use hard water for dishes try adding a little sweet milk to the water and see how much easier to get a suds.

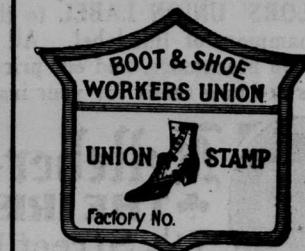
UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union



246 SUMMER STREET

Complaints

It used to be good form in the utility business to ignore the word "complaint." The word had an unpleasant sound to managerial ears. "Information desk," "Adjustment bureau," or "Department of claims," were among the terms favored, and every effort was made to minimize the fact that the company ever received such a thing as a protest from a patron.

Times change and so do customs. We do not like the word complaint any better than you do, but we are frank to admit that in a business as large as ours some mistakes will happen and some imperfections occur. We know that you realize this and will consider the MANNER in which we rectify errors, RATHER THAN THE ERROR ITSELF.

We guard against defects and strive to prevent them to the best of our ability. When things go wrong with the gas service we prefer to have you tell us immediately and give us a chance to straighten them out instead of cherishing a grudge against us and telling your neighbors about it.

An overcharge or a delayed connection may be due to no conscious fault of ours, but the spirit in which we correct the mistake is the criterion by which you should judge our professed determination to render good service.

Our employees are instructed to be as polite and willing to repair grievances as the management itself, and we believe, as a body, that they are. If, however, one makes a slip and temporarily forgets our duties to the public, you cannot possibly regret it any more than we do.

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Elevators, Steam Heat, Telephones, and Hot
and Cold Water in every room

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BOSTON, MASS.



News Gleaned Among the Unions



The Allied Printing Trades Council has answered the appeal of the Typographical Union in the proceedings before the Joint Conference Board of the Printing Trades in the photo-engraver controversy. Copies will be furnished the membership of the printing craft of San Francisco.

* * *

The first State Barbers' Convention will be held in Oakland on the last Wednesday of September, the 29th. Thirty locals will be represented, and the journeymen delegates will form a federation to care for craft interests.

* * *

The Stationary Firemen's Union of Sacramento has signed an agreement with the Sacramento Gas, Electric and Street Railway Company, thereby avoiding any possibility of trouble.

* * *

Word comes from the secretary of the Gas Workers' Union in Sacramento that the Natural Gas employees have joined the organization in a body.

* * *

The newspaper solicitors met last Monday evening. Another communication was ordered forwarded to the Newspaper Publishers' Association, asking for a conference to arrange a wage scale. With commendable spirit, the newspaper solicitors withdrew from the lead of the division in the Labor Day parade in order that the striking box makers and sawyers might have first place. All members will parade. It was decided to advertise in the special edition of the "Labor Clarion." As the next meeting will fall on Labor Day, the members will meet on the preceding Friday, the 3d of September.

* * *

It is disheartening to read the appeal of the cigar makers for a persistent call for their blue label. A facsimile appears in our advertising columns. It should be the pleasure and aim of every man who uses the fragrant weed to do his union duty in this connection. A good article can be procured, and, as well, we can be sure the conditions under which it was made will stand the test of inspection. Keep our own people at work in preference to Asiatics.

* * *

A settlement is reported by the barbers in their difficulty with the proprietor of the S. P. shop on Third street.

* * *

If you walk on Labor Day with a non-union suit of clothes on your person, or with anything of that nature that can be furnished bearing the stamp or label, you are more than derelict to the labor movement. And the same thing applies to all the days before, as well as all the days after, Labor Day.

* * *

Max E. Licht has returned from the Louisville convention of the retail clerks. He enjoyed his visit, and reports encouraging prospects ahead for the upbuilding of the organization. Mr. Licht says that his fellow delegates deeply regretted the demise of Max Morris.

* * *

Ask for the cash checks issued by the Unemployed Co-Operative League. Many merchants carry them. By doing this you will have a satisfied merchant, who will appreciate your custom, and, what is more to the point, you will enable those striving to help the unemployed to feed and clothe more of the unfortunate.

* * *

Arthur Beaver is in Yonkers, N. Y., representing the local in the convention of the stationary firemen.

On Sunday, August 15th, the trade unionists of Seattle dedicated a monument to fifteen unknown dead, drowned in the wreck of the ill-fated "Valencia" in the early part of 1906. The monument is a field stone shaft, seven feet high, and cost \$1,800. Appropriate services were held on the occasion, and our comrades of the northwest are proud of their efforts to pay the last mark of respect to the "unknown dead." We of California congratulate the unionists of the Sound country on their service to humanity.

* * *

In England the trade unionists are interested in the establishment of a central labor college, which they will finance. The object is to train men for leadership in both union and political life.

* * *

Electrical Workers, No. 151, will be represented in the Chicago convention of the craft, and will endeavor to reconcile the warring factions.

* * *

The Joint Council of Teamsters has favored the workhorse parade on September 9th.

* * *

The stereotypers of San Antonio have signed a new scale with their employers that gives them a substantial increase.

* * *

George Sandeman of the blacksmiths and helpers visited Sacramento last week and addressed the craft local.

* * *

The bakers are opposed to work on Saturday night, with delivery on Sunday, and a committee has been appointed to investigate charges made against French bakeries in this connection.

* * *

A. S. Howe will preside over the San Jose Labor Day exercises. Andrew Furuseth's subject will be "The Workingman in California."

* * *

Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 24, will give its annual outing at Fairfax Park, on September 26th. A handsome souvenir will be given those who attend.

* * *

The Los Angeles "Herald" states that there is a seemingly well-founded rumor that wages of the San Pedro Lumber Company employees will be reduced 10 cents an hour if consolidation with Los Angeles is carried. This scientific method of coercion is used in the endeavor to defeat the proposition before the voters. The company does not pay a cent to the city of San Pedro for occupying valuable public land, while under the government of Los Angeles a reasonable recompense would be insisted upon, or else a removal of operations.



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UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

1089-1091 MARKET ST.

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Most Business Men

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OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

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REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
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Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c. Free Bus Chas. Montgomery

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Home Industry

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ARE MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO
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UNION LABEL

The Irish Tailors have proven to be your steadfast friends; FIVE YEARS ago we introduced the CUSTOM TAILORS' UNION LABEL to the union men of San Francisco.

WE are still champions of this label. All our garments are made in our own Sanitary Workshops by Skilled Union Mechanics, and our prices are no higher than the non-union firms. Our Fall Styles are now ready for your inspection. Open Saturday until 10 p. m.



Labor Council—Alameda County**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 23, 1909.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President William Spooner presiding. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—From International Union of United Brewery Workmen and International Union of Steam Engineers, referring to jurisdictional question; filed. From Blacksmiths and Helpers, calling attention that Taft & Pennoyer were handling Butterick Patterns, without union label; referred to Typographical Union. From Boot and Shoe Workers, asking that W. L. Douglas shoes be placed on "we don't patronize list"; referred to executive board. From O. A. Tveitmo, secretary General Labor Day committee, referring to meeting of promotion committee; filed.

Bills—Business representative, salary, \$30; janitor, \$8; supplies, \$1.40; scavenger, 75c.; A. F. of L. per capita, \$3. Ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Musicians—Reported on music for Labor Day, and of action of executive board against Lockwood School Band. Printing Pressmen—Asked for information in regard to Labor Day; stated that union would probably engage drum corps for parade; musicians stated they would have to pay \$6 per man. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Judson Co. still asking for a reduction in wage scale, union had voted against same. Teamsters—Doing as well as could be expected, express and draymen's new association was doing all it could against them; three of largest firms had refused to join; still fighting Bekin Van and Storage Co., unions lending fine assistance. Box Makers and Sawyers—Clause in by-laws prohibited members from patronizing any unfair firms under penalty of \$10 fine. Bakers—Employers had granted all demands, except as to working on Saturday nights.

Reports of Committees—Executive—In matter of renting hall to socialists, ordered that business representative notify Snyder & Co. that they can have hall at rental of \$35 per month, that if they fix it up, Council will give them one month's rent free; concurred in. Recommended that in appeal for financial assistance by Metal Polishers, No. 124, affiliated unions donate as liberally as possible. Committee appointed for purpose of conferring with Cigar Makers' Union in regard to float for Labor Day parade, reported that they had been unable to accomplish anything; report accepted and matter laid over for three weeks. Minutes of Labor Day committee read and accepted.

New Business—Matters in regard to tailors' label, stated by Bro. Sefton; referred to Tailors' Union.

Report of Business Representative—Reported matter of renting hall to socialists, also in regard to upholsterers and carpet mechanics. Referred to settlement of trouble between United Hatters and Hat Manufacturers. Reported matter pertaining to Labor Day parade, etc. Recommended that it would be wise to select at least three men to sell tickets for picnic on Labor Day morning. Report accepted and recommendations concurred in. Moved and carried that four men be selected to sell tickets on Labor Day; selection laid over to next meeting of Council. Bro. H. B. Andrews moved that a letter of commendation be sent to Governor of New Jersey for his assistance in settlement of hatters' difficulty; motion carried. Bro. Geo. McLaughlin of bartenders was selected to act as aid to Bro. John Forrest, marshal fourth division Labor Day parade.

Good of Council—Fraternal Delegate F. H. Pratt made statement in regard to Upholsterers' and Carpet Mechanics' Unions, that the matter

was in hands of International Union and Building Trades Department.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—Read and accepted.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

A. M. THOMPSON, Secretary.

GERMANY'S CHEAP TELEGRAM PLAN.

In order to expedite trade, the authorities in Germany have instituted an interesting telegraph experiment. Business men are to be urged to transmit their communications by wire, instead of by mail, and special rates will be offered as an inducement.

To be definite, the plan is this: Messages will be transmitted from any part of Germany to any other part by telegraph at rates so low that wire communication should increase ten fold. Such messages will be transmitted at night, after the rush of regular telegraph business has subsided, and will be delivered by letter carrier on the following morning. In this way they correspond closely to the night messages sent by American companies.

At present the German telegraph toll is one and one-quarter cents per word, but this is to be decreased so materially that it will enable German merchants to send a full-grown letter for something like forty phennig, or ten cents.

This is ridiculously low when compared with American rates. Here the charge for sending a ten-word message one or two hundred miles is twenty-five cents, increasing to forty cents and reaching the maximum of one dollar, or ten cents per word, between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Instead of decreasing with the introduction of labor-saving improvements, telegraph rates in this country have risen during the past few years, though the wages of operators have gone down. Despite this fact, millions of business messages of considerable length are sent over the wires weekly.

Patronize our advertisers—they patronize you.

Children's Account

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

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THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital	\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash	\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	\$1,504,498 68
Deposits June 30, 1909	\$30,793,234 04
Total Assets	\$39,435,681 38

Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhardt, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.



Union Men and Friends!

Patronize no Barber Shop unless the Union Card is displayed.

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FOR ROUND TRIP TICKETS FROM

San Francisco	\$32.50		Suisun	\$32.50
Sacramento	32.50		Davis	32.50
Lathrop	32.50		Napa	32.75
Stockton	32.50		Santa Rosa	33.60
Tracy	32.50		Calistoga	33.95

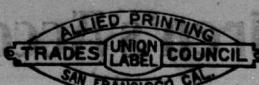
Greatly reduced rates from other points in California. Tickets sold daily May 25 to Sept. 30, and cover two months' trip going and coming via the famous

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Stopovers going and coming. Many other routes at slightly higher rates for you to select from. Write or call on our nearest agent for full details of service, etc., or address

FLOOD BUILDING, for information

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
- †Monotype Machines.
- ‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
- (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
- (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
- (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
- (211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
- (172) Automatic Printing Co., 422 Sacramento.
- (48) Baldwin & McMahon, 166 Valencia.
- (185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
- (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
- (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
- (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
- (73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
- (6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
- (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
- (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
- (89) Boehme & Mcready, 513½ Octavia.
- (99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
- (196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern Ave.
- (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
- (3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
- (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
- (176) California Press, 50 Main.
- (10) †Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
- (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
- (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
- (90) †Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
- (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
- (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
- (206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
- (142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
- (25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
- (157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
- (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
- (179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
- (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
- (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
- (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
- (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
- (203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
- (78) Gabriel-Meyerfield Co., Battery and Sacramento.
- (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
- (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
- (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
- (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
- (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
- (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
- (190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
- (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
- (127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
- (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
- (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
- (158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
- (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
- (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
- (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
- (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
- (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
- (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
- (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
- (168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.
- (50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
- (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
- (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.
- (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
- (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
- (44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
- (102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
- (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
- (174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
- (23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
- (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
- (58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
- (24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.
- (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
- (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
- (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
- (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
- (115) *Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (208) *Neubarth, J. J., Fifteenth and Mission.
- (43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifteenth St.
- (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
- (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
- (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
- (81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
- (70) †Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
- (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
- (213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
- (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
- (61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
- (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
- (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
- (145) †San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
- (84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
- (194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
- (125) *Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.
- (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
- (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
- (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
- (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
- (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.

- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
- (187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
- (210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 130 Kearny.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzell, 144-154 Second.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
- (35) Vale Printing Co., 883 Market.
- (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
- (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
- (189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
- (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.
- (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
- (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
- (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
- (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
- (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
- (131) Malloy, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
- (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
- (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
- (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (132) Thumber & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzell, 144-154 Second.
- (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Atwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.
- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
- (37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
- (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
- (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
- (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
- (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
- (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
- (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPER.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

- American Tobacco Company.
- Bekin Van & Storage Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
- Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
- Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Avenue.
- Crescent Feather Co., Nineteenth and Harrison.
- Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
- Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
- Monticello Steamship Co. and all its boats, also Monticello Grove (formerly El Campo).
- Moraghan Oyster Company.
- National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
- Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Sutro Baths.
- United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- All 10-cent Barber Shops.
- American Fuel Co.
- Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
- Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
- Bekin Van and Storage Company.
- Eagle Box Factory.
- Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
- Marshall, Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.
- Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
- Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market St. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular monthly meeting will be held next Sunday afternoon, August 29th, in the Labor Temple hall, 316 Fourteenth street. Some important proposed amendments will be considered immediately after initiation. A full attendance is desired.

The following twenty-five members will comprise the next funeral delegation: C. E. Fish, Ed. H. Felter, D. S. Felter, W. A. Gallagher, F. W. Gnekow, S. Goodman, Miss M. H. Grady, Chas. W. Gray, E. H. Green, H. P. Greene, W. H. Gregory, F. J. Griffin, J. M. Griffin, A. J. Grimwood, L. F. Guedet, F. J. Guinee, E. Gyseker, E. B. Griffith, M. Grainger, W. K. Galloway, E. L. Gregory, E. J. Gerlach, Wm. Groom, C. K. Hale and E. C. Hall.

John F. Callaghan, who, unfortunately, has been on the sick list for some time, lost his mother on August 17th. Mr. Callaghan has the sympathy of many friends.

M. D. McCaslin is in Fabiola Hospital in Oakland. He is suffering from an attack of pleurisy.

The old-age pension voucher leaves for Indianapolis tomorrow, Saturday. The checks are expected about September 10th.

Mrs. D. Ridenour of 1367 N. Spaulding avenue, Chicago, Ill., wants information about her aunt, Ada Thompson, who followed the printing business in the west, and who married "Bud" Mathews, known to typographical fame.

J. M. Blakely has returned from a two weeks' vacation at Spokane, Seattle and Portland.

E. J. Lawrence of the "Mining and Scientific Press" is suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Joe Harlow and L. O'Brien of the "Call" chapel left last Tuesday for Truckee and Lake Tahoe. They will return.

Secretary-Treasurer L. Michelson has a new supply of I. T. U. buttons, stick pins and link cuff buttons, also some souvenir postal cards of the Union Printers' Home.

The attention of chairman of chapels and members generally is drawn to the 10-cent assessment on August earnings of \$30 and over for the benefit of the hatters.

Clarence W. Dean, president of Pasadena Typographical Union, visited headquarters during the week. He was the successful candidate in the Los Angeles "Herald" contest for a trip around the northern cities.

A printer who can write local matter and handle the mechanical end of the Truckee "Republican" is wanted. The salary is \$20 a week, and the applicant must be able to operate a gasoline engine, run the presses and set job type. An all-round typo is also desired on the Healdsburg "Tribune." He must thoroughly understand the Simplex typesetting machine. Applicants for these positions should address Alexander Crossau, Truckee, Nevada County, California.

The Labor Day Committee of No. 21 has addressed a circular letter to the membership urging participation in the parade. Special provision will be made for the lady members. A final report of arrangements will be made next Sunday.

Harry T. Hicks of Stanley-Taylor's chapel, proudly announces the arrival of a baby girl a few days ago.

E. L. Herriff of the Visalia "Times" is a very sick man. He left for the Springs to recuperate, but was obliged to return to Visalia and enter a hospital.

Cyren E. Fisk has been forced to abandon the printing business, and is now residing with his folks near Santa Barbara. His health has been on the down grade for some time.

The baseball team representing Typographical Union, No. 6, of New York, commonly known as "Big Six," defeated the Chicago union printers' team on August 17th by a score of 8 to 2, thus winning the championship of the International Typographical Union Baseball League.

DIRECTORY
OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first Wednesday at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. **Bakers (Cracker)**, No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market. **Bay and River Steamboatmen**—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 314 14th.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1638 Eddy; meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 46 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mondays at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Jas. Moran, Secy., 1163 O'Farrell.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 21st.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th, between Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Wednesdays.

Marine Engineers' Hall, 54 Steuart.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 397 Jessie.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 397 Jessie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m. headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquar'trs, 316 14th.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Secy., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, 325 Golden Gate Ave.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union.

American Dairy, Louis Kahn, 515 Charter Oak St. Central Milk Company, 21st and Folsom.
 Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.
 C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.
 Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission Streets.
 John Brannen.
 J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.
 Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave.
 Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.
 New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kelsen, Six Mile House.
 Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave.
 People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

FAIR LIST

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

At the regular weekly meeting held August 24th, Vice-President D. M. Wright presiding, Mrs. E. Grienauer was admitted to membership by initiation, and Mrs. C. Schade of Local No. 76, Seattle, and J. E. Boxheimer of Local No. 132, Ithaca, were admitted on transfer. Mr. W. L. Blayne of Local No. 210, Fresno, was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U. Applications of Miss B. Dickenson and of L. L. Edgar, F. Lofaso, and E. Wolfstein were laid over one week. Mr. F. E. Holmes was reinstated to membership in good standing.

The death of Paul Schmidt, first violinist of the Rigo Orchestra, occurred with unexpected suddenness at the Techau Tavern, this city, on the morning of Saturday, August 21st, directly after the conclusion of a solo number he had played for the entertainment of patrons of the establishment. The deceased was a member in good standing of both Local No. 310 of New York City, and of Local No. 6, he having joined the latter in July of the current year. The late member was but thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children to mourn his early demise. The funeral was held on Monday morning, August 23d, and interment was had at Holy Cross cemetery.

At the board meeting held on August 24th, President Menke was given authority to appoint a committee on advisable price list revision. The names of the committee have not been announced to date, but any member having designs on the provisions of the price list as now existing, and desiring any change effected therein, would do well to confer with Mr. Menke.

Harry Menke is authority for the information that Mr. P. Sapiro entertained the members of

the Dancing Pavilion Orchestra at his home on Tuesday afternoon, August 17th, the main feature of the entertainment being a genuine "Kosher Dinner" cooked and served by Mrs. Sapiro, and pronounced by all participants a "work of art," also that the orchestra played that night as it never played before.

Mr. Waldemar Lind, a former member of Local No. 6, and located in Portland, Oregon, is at present writing in this city on his honeymoon trip. Mr. Lind will return to Portland on August 28th, and the congratulations of many friends among local professionals are extended to the happy couple.

The present season of the year is prolific in entertainments, dinners, outings, etc., among members of the M. M. P. U. A very successful instance of the latter sort took place on Friday, August 20th, when the Aschenbroedel Club of San Francisco, a purely social organization with membership limited to members of Local No. 6, held an "outing" at a resort in the vicinity of Fairfax Park. The occasion gave general pleasure to those in attendance, and will likely cause a repetition of such entertainments at short intervals in the future.

Members are again requested to make settlement for picnic tickets at once, with Mr. F. Heitman, treasurer of the general committee in charge of arrangements for the union picnic held July 29th. The committee is unable to render its report until all outstanding tickets have been settled for.

The chief surgeon of the North American Hospital Association reports that Joseph P. Riley of the milk wagon drivers will soon be able to leave St. Winifred's Hospital. A second operation was performed on Wednesday, and the bone of his leg was found to be knitting nicely. ***

**Union Goods
Union Clerks
Union Store**



HATS

MADE TO SELL FOR

**\$3.00, \$3.50 & \$4.00
\$1.00**

They are a Manufacturers Over-Production

**NEW STYLES
NEW SHAPES**

Sale ends Saturday, August 28

Positively none Sold to Dealers

**The
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INCORPORATED

**867-869 Market St.
Opposite Powell**

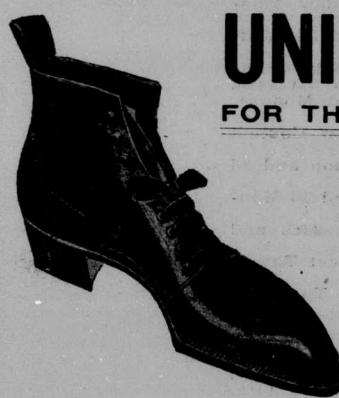
Orpheum.

The Orpheum announces for next week a splendid list of new attractions. John Hyams and Leila McIntyre, famous musical comedy stars, will head the bill in "The Quakeress." George W. Cunningham and Herman Marion will indulge in "An Acrobatic Talkfest." Rose Royal will introduce her famous Arabian posing horse, Chesterfield. Catherine Hayes and Sabel Johnson, the heavyweight comedienne, will appear in a travesty called "A Dream of Baby Days." Next week will be the last of Joseph Hart's Bathing Girls; Carson and Willard; The Thalia Quartette, and of George Auger and his company in "Jack The Giant Killer."

MACHINISTS RECOGNIZED.

Vice-President Buckalew of the International Association of Machinists reports a settlement of the controversy existing on the Central of Georgia Railroad. In this settlement the machinists have been successful in securing better conditions. A signed agreement was entered into with the railroad officials and Vice-President Buckalew which gives the machinists the nine-hour day and also a slight increase in pay for apprentices, and the recognition of the Machinists' Union by the Central of Georgia Railroad.

Jack: "That young Simperly seems such a fragile fellow, I should hesitate to touch him for fear he would break." Sam: "He wouldn't hesitate about touching you if he was broke."



UNION STAMPED SHOES FOR THE LABOR DAY PARADE

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WALK IN UNION STAMPED SHOES

They cost no more and are far better than shoes made by non-union labor. We sell more UNION STAMP. D SHOES than any other firm in the United States, and our prices mean a saving to you of from 50c to \$2.00 on each pair purchased.

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SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE